12: Freeman K-5 (1954) 1958 ER6 Rural Irish ER6
Inishbofin

311
491
632
361
102

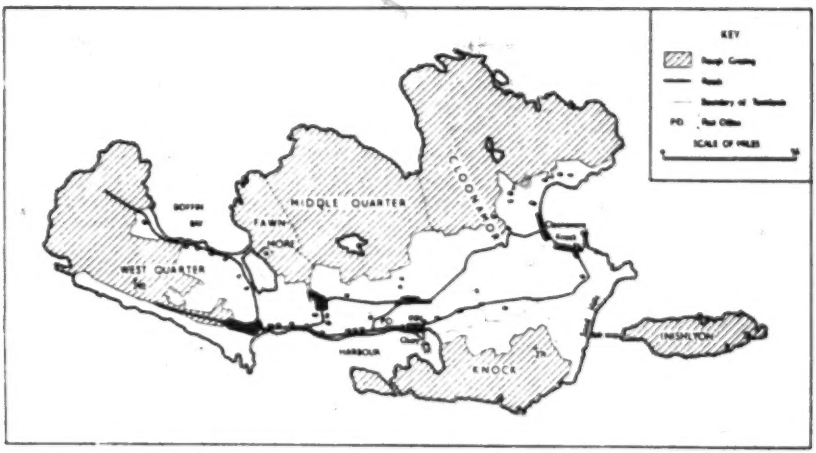

FIG. 1. The townlands of Inishbofin. Inishlyon has no inhabitants, but is used as sheep pasture. Cloonamore and Knock appear as a single line of houses on the shore but are in different townlands. The boundaries of the rough pasture and the distribution of houses were mapped in July, 1954. (Based on Ordnance Survey, 25 inches to 1 mile, Co. Galway, sheet 9, 1898, by permission of the Minister for Finance of Ireland.)

[p. 204(A)]

12: Freeman K-5 (1954) 1958
ER6 Rural Irish ER6
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[p.205(B)]

314 year the feed of a dozen sheep is burnt in the homes."

Agricultural life depends on the use
311 of the "commonage," or rough pasture,
231 and the improved land, which is almost entirely drift fertilized by seaweed and
● 632 farmyard manure. Two-thirds of the island's 2480 acres is rough pasture, used for the sheep, cattle, ponies, and donkeys, as well as for peat collection. Figure 1 shows that the island is divided into five townlands, in each of which the commonage is shared, with the result that a farmer may take his animals not to the rough pasture near his holding but to ground as much as a mile away. There is a band of farm lands
311 stretching from lough Bofin to the har-